(XXIII YEAR.) THE (Nº 1629.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1776.

The CONSTITUTION and FORM of GOVERNMENT agreed to by the Delegates of MARYLAND in free and full convention assembled.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

28. THAT the senators and delegates, immediately on their annual meeting, and before they proceed to any business, and every person hereafter elected a senator, or delegate, before he acts as such, shall take an oath of support and fidelity to this state as aforesaid, and before the election of the governor, or members of the council, shall take an oath "to elect "without favour, affection, partiality, or prejudice, "such person, as governor, or member of the coun"cil, as they, in their judgment and conscience, "believe best qualified for the office."

29. That the senate and delegates may adjourn themselves respectively; but if the two houses should not agree on the same time, but adjourn to different days, then shall the governor appoint and notify one of those days or some day between, and the assembly shall then meet and be held accordingly, and he shall, if necessary, by advice of the council, call them before the time to which they shall in any manner be adjourned, on giving not less than ten days notice thereof, but the governor shall not adjourn the assembly otherwise than as aforesaid, nor prorogue or dissolve it at any time.

30. That no person unless above twenty-five years of age, a resident in this state above five years next preceding the election, and having in the state real and personal property above the value of five thousand pounds current money, one thousand pounds whereof at least to be of freehold estate, shall be eligible as governor.

31. That the governor shall not continue in that office longer than three years successively, nor be eligible as governor until the expiration of four years, after he shall have been out of that office.

32. That upon the death, resignation, or removal out of this state of the governor, the first named of the council, for the time being, shall act as governor, and qualify in the same manner, and shall immediately call a meeting of the general assembly, giving not less than fourteen days notice of the meeting, at which meeting a governor shall be appointed, in manner aforesaid, for the residue of the year.

33. That the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, may embody the militia, and when embodied shall alone have the direction thereof, and shall also have the direction of all the regular land and sea forces under the laws of this state, but he shall not command in person unless advised thereto by the council, and then only so long as they shall approve thereof, and may alone exercise all other the executive powers of government, where the concurrence of the council is not required, according to the laws of this state, and grant reprieves or pardons for any crime, except in such cases where the law shall otherwise direct; and may, during the recess of the general assembly, lay embargoes to prevent the departure of any shipping, or the exportation of any commodities, for any time not exceeding thirty days in any one year, summoning the general assembly to meet within the time of the continuance of such embargo, and may also order and compel any vessel to ride quarantine, if such vessel, or the port from which she shall have come, shall, on strong grounds, be suspected to be infected with the plague; but the governor shall not, under any pretence, exercise any power or prerogative, by virtue of any law, statute, or custom of England or Great-Britain.

34. That the members of the council, or any three or more of them, when convened, shall constitute a board for the transacting of business; that the governor for the time being shall preside in the council, and be entitled to a vote on all questions in which the council shall be divided in opinion; and in the absence of the governor the first named of the council shall preside, and as such shall also vote in all cases where the other members disagree in their opinion.

35. That in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the state, by any person chosen a member of the council, the members thereof, immediately thereupon, or at their next meeting thereafter, shall elect, by ballot, another person, qualified as aforesaid, in his place, for the residue of the year.

36. That the council shall have power to make the great seal of this state, which shall be kept by the chancellor for the time being, and affixed to all laws, commissions, grants, and other public testimonials, as has been heretofore practised in this state.

37. That no senator, delegate of the assembly, or member of the council, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive the profits of any office exercised by any other person, during the time for which he shall be elected; nor shall any governor be capable of holding any other office of profit in this state while he acts as such, and no person holding a place of profit, or receiving any part of the profits thereof, or receiving the profits or any part of the profits arising on any agency for the supply of cloathing or provisions for the army or navy, or holding any office under the United States, or any of them, or a minister or preacher of the gospel, of any denomination, or any person employed in the regular land service, or marine, of this or the United States, shall have a seat in the general assembly or the council of this state.

38. That every governor, senator, delegate to Congress or assembly, and member of the council, before he acts as such, shall take an oath, "That "he will not receive directly or indirectly, at any "time, any part of the profits of any office, held by "any other person during his acting in his office of "governor, senator, delegate to Congress or as"sembly, or member of the council, or the pro"fits, or any part of the profits arising on any agen"cy, for the supply of cloathing or provisions for "the army or navy."

39. That if any senator, delegate to Congress or assembly, or member of the council, shall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive directly or indirectly, at any time, the profits or any part of the profits of any office exercised by any other person, during his acting as senator, delegate to Congress or assembly, or member of the council, his seat, on conviction in a court of law, by the oath of two credible witnesses, shall be void, and he shall suffer the punishment for wilful and corrupt perjury, or be banished this state for ever, or disqualified for ever from holding any office or place of trust or profit, as the court may adjudge.

40. That the chancellor, all judges, the attorney-general, clerks of the general court, the clerks of the county courts, the registers of the land-office, and the registers of wills, shall hold their commissions during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law.

41. That there be a register of wills appointed for each county, who shall be commissioned by the governor, on the joint recommendation of the senate and house of delegates, and that upon the death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the county, by any register of wills in the recess of the general assembly, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the meeting of the general assembly.

42. That sheriffs shall be elected in each county by ballot every third year, that is to say, two persons for the office of sheriff for each county, the one of whom having the majority of votes, or if both have an equal number, either of them, at the discretion of the governor, to be commissioned by the governor for the said office, and having served for three years, such person shall be ineligible for the four years next succeeding, bond with security to be taken every year as usual, and no sheriff shall be qualified to act before the same is given. In case of death, refusal, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the county, before the expiration of the three years, the other person chosen as aforesaid, shall be commissioned by the governor to execute the said office for the residue of the said three years, the said person giving bond with security as aforesaid, and in case of his death, refusal, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the county, before the expiration of the said three years, the governor, with the advice of the council, may nominate and commission a fit and proper person to execute the said office for the residue of the said three years, the said person giving bond and security as aforesaid; the election shall be held at the same time and place appointed for the election of delegates, and the justices there summoned to attend for the preservation of the peace shall be judges thereof, and of the qualification of candidates, who shall appoint a clerk to take the ballots: all freemen above the age of twenty-one years, having a freehold of fifty acres of land in the county in which they offer to ballot, and residing therein, and all freemen above the age of twenty-one years, and having property in the state above the value of thirty pounds current money, and having resided in the county in which they offer to ballot one whole year next preceding the election, shall have a right of suffrage; no person to be eligible to the office of sheriff for a county but an inhabitant of the said county, above the age of twenty-one years, and having real and personal property in the state above the value of one thousand pounds current money: the justices aforesaid shall examine the ballots, and the two candidates properly qualified, having in each county the majority of legal ballots, shall be declared duly elected for the office of sheriff for such county, and returned to the governor and council, with a certificate of the number of ballots for each of them.

43. That every person who shall offer to vote for delegates, or for the electors of the senate, or for the sheriff, shall (if required by any three persons qualified to vote) before he be admitted to poll, take such oath or affirmation of support and fidelity to this state as this Convention or the legislature shall direct.

44. That a justice of the peace may be eligible as a senator, delegate, or member of the council, and may continue to act as a justice of the peace.

45. That no field officer of the militia shall be eligible as a senator, delegate, or member of the council.

46. That all civil officers hereafter to be appointed for the several counties of this state shall have been residents of the county respectively for which they shall be appointed, six months next before their appointment, and shall continue residents of their county respectively during their continuance in office.

47. That the judges of the general court and justices of the county courts may appoint the clerks of their respective courts, and in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the state, or from their respective shores, of the clerk of the general court, or either of them, in the vacation of the said court; and in case of the refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the county of any of the said county clerks in the vacation of the county court of which he is clerk, the governor with the advice of the council may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office respectively, to hold the same until the meeting of the next general court or county court, as the case may be.

48. That the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, may appoint the chancellor, and all judges and justices, the attorney general, naval officers, officers in the regular land and sea service, officers of the militia, registers of the land office, surveyors, and all other civil officers of government (assessors, constables and overseers of the roads only excepted) and may also suspend or remove any civil officer who has not a commission during good behaviour, and may suspend any militia officer for one month, and may also suspend or remove any regular officer in the land or sea service; and the governor may remove or suspend any militia officer in pursuance of the judgment of a court martial.

49. That all civil officers, of the appointment of the governor and council, who do not hold commissions during good behaviour, shall be appointed annually in the third week of November, but if any of them shall be reappointed, they may continue to act without any new commission or qualification; and every officer though not reappointed shall continue to act until the person who shall be appointed and commissioned in his stead shall be qualified.

50. That the governor, every member of the council, and every judge and justice, before they act as such, shall respectively take an oath, "that "he will not, through favour, affection, or par"tiality, vote for any person to office, and that "he will vote for such person as in his judgment "and conscience he believes most fit and best quali"fied for the office, and that he has not made, nor "will make, any promise or engagement to give his "vote or interest in favour of any person."

51. That there be two registers of the land office, one upon the western, and one upon the eastern shore; that short extracts of the grants and certificates of the land on the western and eastern shores respectively be made in separate books, at the public expence, and deposited in the offices of the said registers, in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by the general assembly.

52. That every chancellor, judge, register of wills, commissioner of the loan office, attorney general, sheriff, treasurer, naval officer, register of the land office, register of the chancery court, and every clerk of the common law courts, surveyor, and auditor of public accounts, before he acts as such, shall take an oath "that he will not directly "or indirectly receive any fee or reward for doing "his office of but what is or "shall be allowed by law, nor will directly or in"directly receive the profits of any part of the pro"fits of any office held by any other person, and "that he does not hold the same office in trust or for "the benefit of any other person."

53. That if any governor, chancellor, judge, register of wills, attorney general, register of the land office, commissioner of the loan office, register of the chancery court, or any clerk of the common law courts, treasurer, naval officer, sheriff, surveyor, or auditor of public accounts shall receive [illegible]

or indirectly, at any time, the profits or any part of the profits of any office, held by any other perſon, during his acting in the office to which he is appointed, his election, appointment and commiſſion, on conviction in a court of law, by the oath of two credible witneſſes, ſhall be void, and he ſhall ſuffer the puniſhment for wilful and corrupt perjury, or be baniſhed this ſtate for ever, or diſqualified for ever, from holding any office or place of truſt or profit, as the court may adjudge.

54. That if any perſon ſhall give any bribe, preſent, or reward, or any promiſe, or any ſecurity for the payment or delivery of any money, or any other thing, to obtain or procure a vote, to be governor, ſenator, delegate to Congreſs, or aſſembly, member of the council, or judge, or to be appointed to any of the ſaid offices, or to any office of profit or truſt, now created or hereafter to be created in this ſtate, the perſon giving and the perſon receiving the ſame, on conviction in a court of law, ſhall be for ever diſqualified to hold any office of truſt or profit in this ſtate.

55. That every perſon appointed to any office of profit or truſt ſhall, before he enters on the execution thereof, take the following oath, to wit, " I, " A. B. do ſwear, That I do not hold myſelf bound " in allegiance to the king of Great-Britain, and " that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance " to the ſtate of Maryland," and ſhall alſo ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the chriſtian religion.

56. That there be a court of appeals, compoſed of perſons of integrity and ſound judgment in the law, whoſe judgment ſhall be final and concluſive in all caſes of appeal, from the general court, court of chancery, and court of admiralty: That one perſon of integrity and ſound judgment in the law, be appointed chancellor: That three perſons of integrity and ſound judgment in the law, be appointed judges of the court now called the provincial court; and that the ſame court be hereafter called and known by the name of *the general court*; which court ſhall ſit on the weſtern and eaſtern ſhores for tranſacting and determining the buſineſs of the reſpective ſhores, at ſuch times and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

57. That the ſtile of all laws run thus, " Be it enacted " by the general aſſembly of Maryland;" That all public commiſſions and grants run thus, " The ſtate of Maryland, &c." and ſhall be ſigned by the governor and atteſted by the chancellor, with the ſeal of the ſtate annexed, except military commiſſions, which ſhall not be atteſted by the chancellor or have the ſeal of the ſtate annexed: That all writs ſhall run in the ſame ſtile, and be teſted, ſealed, and ſigned as uſual: That all indictments ſhall conclude, " Againſt the peace, government " and dignity of the ſtate,"

58. That all penalties and forfeitures, heretofore going to the king or proprietary, ſhall go to the ſtate, ſave only ſuch as the general aſſembly may aboliſh or otherwiſe provide for.

59. That this form of government, and the declaration of rights, and no part thereof, ſhall be altered, changed, or aboliſhed, unleſs a bill ſo to alter, change, or aboliſh the ſame, ſhall paſs the general aſſembly and be publiſhed at leaſt three months before a new election, and ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly after a new election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election; provided that nothing in this form of government which relates to the eaſtern ſhore particularly ſhall at any time hereafter be altered, unleſs for the alteration and confirmation thereof at leaſt two thirds of all the members of each branch of the general aſſembly ſhall concur.

60. That every bill paſſed by the general aſſembly, when engroſſed, ſhall be preſented by the ſpeaker of the houſe of delegates, in the ſenate, to the governor, for the time being, who ſhall ſign the ſame, and thereto affix the great ſeal, in the preſence of the members of both houſes: every law ſhall be recorded in the general court office of the weſtern ſhore, and in due time printed, publiſhed and certified under the great ſeal, to the ſeveral county courts, in the ſame manner as hath been heretofore uſed in this ſtate.

61. That to introduce the new government, an election be held for the electors of the ſenate on Monday the twenty-fifth of November in this preſent year, and that the electors of the ſenate meet at Annapolis on Monday the ninth of December in this preſent year and there chooſe ſenators, and that an election be held on Wedneſday the eighteenth of December for delegates to ſerve in general aſſembly, and for ſheriffs, and that the ſaid elections be made by ſuch perſons in the ſame manner and under the ſame qualifications as ſuch elections are herein before directed to be made at the periodical times beforementioned; the returns of all which firſt elections ſhall be made to the Council of Safety for the time being, and the general aſſembly ſhall meet at Annapolis on Monday the tenth of February next; and ſhall in their then ſeſſion, or in ſuch future ſeſſion as they ſhall think proper, chooſe a governor and council for the reſidue of the year in manner before directed: and for filling in the firſt inſtance only all the offices in the diſpoſition of the governor with the advice of the council, the houſe of delegates may alſo propoſe to the ſenate a liſt of all officers in the appointment of the governor with the advice of the council, and on the ſenate concurring therein, or in the recommendation of any of the perſons therein mentioned, ſuch perſons ſo recommended ſhall be commiſſioned by the governor; but if the ſenate ſhall not concur in the recommendation of any of the perſons propoſed as aforeſaid, then ſhall a joint ballot of both houſes be taken in manner aforeſaid for perſons to be recommended for ſuch officers, and the perſons in whoſe favour ſuch ballot ſhall paſs, ſhall be commiſſioned as aforeſaid.

That the ſaid elections for all the counties in this ſtate, except Waſhington, Montgomery, Cæcil, and Queen-Anne's, be held at the places of holding the county courts of thoſe counties reſpectively.

That the elections for Waſhington county be held at Hagar's-town.

That the elections for Montgomery county be held at the houſe now occupied by Charles Hungerford.

That the elections for Cæcil county be held at the Head of Elk. And,

That the elections for Queen-Anne's county be held at Cheſter mill, where George Hanſon now dwells.

That Abraham Barnes, Hugh Hopewell, and Henry Tubman, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for St. Mary's county.

That George Dent, Samuel Hanſon, and Warren Dent, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Charles county.

That William Allnut, Samuel Chew, and Daniel Rawlings, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Calvert county.

That William Beanes, Enoch Magruder, and Jeremiah Magruder, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Prince-George's county.

That Joſeph Galloway, Thomas Dorſey, and Thomas Watkins, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Anne-Arundel county.

That John Murdock, Zadock Magruder, and Joſeph Wilſon, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Montgomery county.

That William Luckett, John Adhun, and Joſeph Wells, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Frederick county.

That Joſeph Smith, Noah Hart, and Ely Williams, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Waſhington county.

That Thomas Giſt, ſen. Edward Cockey, and Henry Stevenſon, jun. Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Baltimore county.

That Amos Garret, William Webb, and Thomas Johnſon, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Harford county.

That James Evans, Thomas May, and John Stockton, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Cæcil county.

That John Page, William Rogers, and William Bordley, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Kent county.

That Thomas Ringgold, Nathaniel Wright, and Samuel Thompſon, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Queen-Anne's county.

That John Goldſborough, William Perry, and John Bracco, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Talbot county.

That Henry Hooper, Q. S. Bartholomew Ennalls, and James Muir, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Dorcheſter county.

That Henry Caſſon, Foſter Goldſborough, and John White, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Caroline county.

That Thomas Hayward, Andrew Francis Cheney, and Thomas Bruff, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Somerſet county.

That Joſhua Mitchell, Benton Harris, and Robert Done, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Worceſter county.

That the mayor, recorder and aldermen of the city of Annapolis, or any three or more of them, be judges of and hold the elections for the city of Annapolis.

That John Merriman, jun, James Calhoun, and Benjamin Griffin, Eſquires, or any two or one of them, be judge of and hold the elections for Baltimore-town.

That a clerk or clerks be appointed by the ſaid judges for taking the polls at the ſaid elections.

That every judge of the election, before he proceeds to take or receive any vote, ſhall take the following oath, or affirmation, to wit, " I A. B. do " ſwear, or affirm, that I will permit all perſons " to vote, who ſhall offer to poll at the elections " now to be held for county, " city, or town, who in my judgment ſhall, " according to the directions contained in the form " of government, be entitled to poll at the ſame " election, and that I will not admit any perſon to " poll at the ſame election, who before his voting " ſhall be objected againſt by any three of the " electors, if ſuch perſon is not in my judgment " qualified to vote as aforeſaid, and will in all " things execute the office of judge of the ſaid " elections according the beſt of my knowledge, " without favour or partiality. So help me God."

That every clerk, before he enters any vote on the polls, ſhall take the following oath, to wit, " I A. B. do declare, that I will well and faithfully, without favour, affection, or partiality, " execute the office of clerk of the elections for " county, the city of Annapolis, or Baltimore-town, according to the beſt of my know- " ledge. So help me God."

This form of government was aſſented to and paſſed in Convention of the delegates of the freemen of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, the 14th day of Auguſt, anno domini 1776.

By order of the Convention,

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Preſident.

LONDON, *Auguſt 16.*

Edict of the king of Portugal, prohibiting all intercourſe between his dominions and the American colonies.

JOSEPH, by the grace of God, king of Portugal and of the Algarves, &c. &c. &c. I make known to all who ſhall ſee this preſent edict, that having been lately informed, that the Engliſh colonies in America, had not only ſeparated themſelves by an act of the congreſs, the 15th of May laſt, from the ſubjection to the crown of Great-Britain, but alſo were making laws of their own, and giving particular power to reſiſt the lawful authority of his Britannic majeſty, my good brother, friend and ally: and whereas ſo pernicious an example ought to intereſt even the moſt indifferent princes not to favour or aſſiſt, directly or indirectly, ſubjects thus publicly and formally rebelling againſt their lawful ſovereign: it is my will and pleaſure to order, that, in all the ports of theſe kingdoms and its dominions, no ſhelter ſhall be given to any ſhips loaded or in ballaſt, coming from any of the ports of the ſaid North American Britiſh colonies; but on the contrary, that they are to be repelled from the ſaid ports, and in the ſame manner they entered, without giving them the leaſt ſuccour of any kind whatſoever. The maſters of ſhips, who have been permitted to enter hitherto, in conſideration of not having received any expreſs injunction to the contrary, ſhall be notified to depart with their ſhips out of the abovementioned ports within the ſpace of eight ſucceſſive days, without fail; examination being had before their departure, if they have on board any gunpowder, or other warlike ſtores of the kinds already prohibited by my royal orders, given the twenty-firſt of October laſt, to the arſenal of the army, and to the office of outward conſulſhip; and confiſcating for the benefit of the public works, any of the ſaid ſhips on board of which ſhall be found clandeſtinely concealed any of the abovementioned warlike ſtores, as goods rightly ſeized and manifeſtly known to be the property of rebels. Our lord the king hath ordered this by an royal decree of the fourth of this current month of July, and directed to his royal council, commanding it to be printed and ſet up in all public places of Liſbon and ports of this kingdom, and of the Algarves, in order that every one ſhould have notice thereof, and that no perſon may pretend ignorance.

Liſbon, 5th of July, 1776.

(Signed) COUNT DE AZAMBUJA, *prſ.*

WHITEHALL, *Auguſt 24.*

Capt. Hope arrived on Wedneſday evening laſt from South-Carolina, with diſpatches from commodore Sir Peter Parker, and lieutenant general Clinton.

Extract of a letter from Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephen, ſecretary of the admiralty, dated within Charleſtown bar, July 9, 1776.

" It having been judged adviſeable to make an attempt upon Charleſtown in South-Carolina, the fleet ſailed from Cape-Fear on the 1ſt of June, and on the 4th anchored off Charleſtown bar. The 5th ſounded the bar, and laid down buoys preparatory to the intended entrance of the harbour. The 7th all the frigates and moſt of the tranſports got over the bar into five-fathom hole. The 9th general Clinton landed on Long-Iſland with about four or five hundred men. The 10th the Briſtol got over the bar with ſome difficulty. The 15th gave the captains of the ſquadron my arrangement for the attack of the batteries on Sullivan's iſland, and the next day acquainted general Clinton that the ſhips were ready. The general fixed on the 23d for our joint attack, but the wind proving unfavourable prevented its taking effect. The 25th the Experiment arrived, and the next day came over the bar, when a new arrangement was made for the attack. The 28th at half an hour after nine in the morning informed gen. Clinton by ſignal, that I ſhould go on to the attack. At half an hour after ten made the ſignal to weigh; and about a quarter after eleven the Briſtol, Experiment, Active and Solebay, brought up againſt the fort. The Thunder-bomb, covered by the Friendſhip armed veſſel, brought the ſalient angle of the eaſt baſtion to bear N. W. by N. and col. James (who has ever ſince our arrival been anxious to give the beſt aſſiſtance) threw ſeveral ſhells a little before and during the engagement in very good direction. The Sphinx, Acteon and Syren, were to have been to the weſtward, to prevent fire-ſhips or other veſſels from annoying the ſhips engaged, to flank the works, and, if the rebels ſhould be driven from them, to cut off their retreat if poſſible. This laſt ſervice was not performed, owing to the ignorance of the pilot who run the three frigates aground. The Sphinx and Syren got off in a few hours but the Acteon remained faſt till the next morning, when the captain and officers thought proper to ſcuttle and ſet her on fire. I ordered a court martial on the captain, officers and company, and they have been honourably acquitted. Capt. Hope made his armed ſhip as uſeful as he could on this occaſion, and he merits every thing that can be ſaid in his favour. During the time of our being abreaſt of the fort, which was near ten hours, a briſk firing was kept up by the ſhips, with intervals, and we had the ſatisfaction, after being engaged two hours, to oblige the rebels to ſlacken their fire very much. We drove large parties ſeveral times out of the fort, which were replaced by others from the main. About half an hour after three, a conſiderable reinforcement from Mount Pleaſant hung a man on a tree at the back of the fort, and we imagine that the ſame party ran away about an hour after, for the fort was then totally ſilenced, and evacuated for near one hour and an half; but the rebels finding that our army could not take poſſeſſion, about ſix o'clock a conſiderable body of people re-entered the fort, and renewed the firing from two or three guns, the reſt being diſmounted. About nine o'clock, it being very dark, part of our ammunition expended, the poſt

fatigued, the tide of ebb almost done, no prospect from the eastward, and no possibility of our being of any further service, I ordered the ships to withdraw to their former moorings. Their lordships will see plainly by this account, that if the troops could have co-operated on this attack, his majesty would have been in possession of Sullivan's island. But I must beg leave to be fully understood, lest it should be imagined that I mean to throw the most distant reflection on our army: I should not discharge my conscience, were I not to acknowledge, that such was my opinion of his majesty's troops, from the general down to the private soldier, that after I had been engaged some hours, and perceived that the troops had not got a footing on the north end of Sullivan's island, I was perfectly satisfied that the landing was impracticable, and that the attempt would have been the destruction of many brave men, without the least probability of success; and this, I am certain, will appear to be the case, when general Clinton represents his situation.—The Bristol had 40 men killed, and 71 wounded; the Experiment 23 killed, and 56 wounded, and both of them suffered much in their hulls, masts and rigging; the Active had lieutenant Pike killed, and six men wounded; and the Soleboy 1 men wounded. Not one man who was quartered, at the beginning of the action, on the Bristol's quarter-deck, escaped being killed or wounded. Capt. Morris lost his right arm, and received other wounds, and is since dead; the master is wounded in his right arm, but will recover the use of it: I received several contusions at different times, but as none of them are on any part where the least danger can be apprehended, they are not worth mentioning. Lieuts. Caulfield, Molloy, and Nugent, were the lieutenants of the Bristol in the action; they behaved so remarkably well that it is impossible to say to whom the preference is due, and so indeed I may say of all the petty officers, ship's company, and volunteers. At the head of the latter I must place lord William Campbell, who was so condescending as to accept of the direction of some guns on the lower gun deck. His lordship received a contusion on his left side, but I have the happiness to inform their lordships that it has not proved of much consequence. Capt. Scott, of the Experiment, lost his right arm, and is otherwise so much wounded, that I fear he will not recover. I cannot conclude this letter without remarking that, when it was known we had many men too weak to come to quarters, almost all the seamen belonging to the transports offered their service with a truly British spirit, and a just sense of the cause we are engaged in. I accepted of upwards of fifty to supply the place of our sick. The masters of many of the transports attended with their boats, but particular thanks are due to Mr. Chambers, the master of the Mercury.

"All the regiments will be embarked in a few days. The first brigade, consisting of four regiments, will sail, in a day or two, under convoy, for New-York; and the Bristol and Experiment will, I hope, soon follow with the remainder.

"Sir Peter Parker's squadron, consisting of the following ships and vessels: The Bristol, 50 guns, Sir Peter Parker, commodore, capt. John Morris; Experiment, 50, Alexander Scott; Active, 28, William Williams; Soleboy 28, Thomas Symonds; Acteon, 28, Christopher Atkins; Syren, 28, Tobias Furneaux; Sphynx, 20, Anthony Hunt; Friendship armed vessel, 22, Charles Hope; Ranger sloop, 8, Roger Will; Thunder bomb, 8, James Reid; St. Lawrence schooner, —, lieut. John Greaves.

Whitehall, August 24. It appears by lieut. gen. Clinton's letters to lord George Germain, dated July 8, 1776, from the camp on Long-Island, province of South-Carolina, that sir Peter Parker and the general having received intelligence, that the fortress erected by the rebels on Sullivan's island (the key to Charles-Town harbour) was in an imperfect and unfinished state, resolved to attempt the reduction thereof by a coup de main; and that in order that the army might co operate with the fleet, the general landed his troops on Long-Island, which had been represented to him as communicating with Sullivan's-Island, by a ford passable at low water; but that he, to his very great mortification, found the channel, which was reported to have been eighteen inches deep at low water, to be seven feet deep; which circumstance rendered it impossible for the army to give that assistance to the fleet, in the attack made upon the fortress, that the general intended, and which he, and the troops under his command, ardently wished to do.

August 27. It is reported, that when gen. Lee (then in Virginia, at the head of the second provincial army) heard that the fleet under the command of Sir Peter Parker had sailed from Cape-Fear, to attempt the conquest of Charles-Town, he marched with the greatest diligence to its defence with three thousand men. He was seen in the fort in the heat of the action, animating the men by his example with the greatest ardour and activity. The man who was hung to a tree, as mentioned by Sir Peter, was a Virginia soldier, who had two different times abandoned his post. A master of one of the transports reports that the Provincials had thrown a bridge of boats, which communicated from the main to Sullivan's-island, by which they continually renewed the garrison of the fort; that when the Americans appeared to have abandoned the fort, it was only a feint to induce the troops under the command of gen. Clinton to land, and thus draw them in ambuscade, where a body of 3000 men were posted and securely intrenched. It is further observed that, in this affair, the artillery which did such damage on board the British fleet, were forty-two pounders, which formerly belonged to the Foudroyant, a French man of war taken last war, and given to the province of South-Carolina, on the governor's solicitations.

By private letters the army under the command of gen. Clinton, was composed of the 15th, 33d, 37th, 54th, and 57th regiments, with two companies of artillery, in the whole, 3395 men, to which we may add the marines amounting to about 300 men.

On Tuesday evening a messenger was dispatched from the admiralty to Plymouth, with dispatches to the commanding officer of the fleet there going to Quebec with 4000 troops, which lay in the sound waiting for a fair wind, and to the commissioners of Plymouth dock; and a messenger to Portsmouth with orders for two men of war to be got ready, with all expedition to meet the return of the India ships in a certain latitude, where they may be likely to meet with American privateers to convoy them safe to England.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 23.*

In CONGRESS, *November 13, 1776.*

Resolved, That a bounty of twenty dollars be paid to the commander, officers and men of such continental ships or vessels of war as shall make prize of any British ships or vessels of war, for every cannon mounted on board each prize at the time of such capture, and eight dollars per head for every man then on board, and belonging to such prize.

That the rank of the naval officers be to the rank of officers in the land service as follows.

Admiral	General.
Vice admiral	Lieutenant general.
Rear admiral	Major general.
Commodore	Brigadier general.
Capt. of a ship of 40 guns & upwards	Colonel.
Captain of 20 to 40 guns	Lieutenant colonel.
Captain of 10 to 20 guns	Major.
Lieutenant in the navy	Captain.

That the pay of all officers and men in the American navy from the date of the new commissions under the free and independent states of America, be as follows.

	Ships of 20 guns & upwards.	Ships of 10 to 20 guns.
Captain	60 dollars by calendar month.	48 dollars.
Lieutenant	30 ditto.	24 ditto.
Master	30 ditto.	24 ditto.
Master's mate	15 ditto.	15 ditto.
Boatswain	15 ditto.	13 ditto.
Boatswain's mate	9 one half ditto.	9 ditto.
Gunner	15 ditto.	13 ditto.
Gunner's mate	9 one half ditto.	9 ditto.
Surgeon	25 ditto.	21 two thirds do.
Surgeon's mate	15 ditto.	13 one third do.
Carpenter	15 ditto.	13 ditto.
Carpenter's mate	9 one half ditto.	9 ditto.
Cooper	9 ditto.	9 ditto.
Midshipman	12 ditto.	12 ditto.
Armourer	9 ditto.	9 ditto.
Sail-maker	10 ditto.	10 ditto.
Sail-maker's mate	8 one third do.	8 one third do.
Yeoman	8 one half ditto.	8 one half ditto.
Quarter-master	9 ditto.	8 one half ditto.
Cook	9 ditto.	8 one half ditto.
Coxswain	9 ditto.	9 ditto.
Captain's clerk	15 ditto.	12 ditto.
Steward	10 ditto.	10 ditto.
Chaplain	20 ditto.	
Yeoman of the powder-room	9 one half ditto.	9 ditto.
Master at arms	10 ditto.	9 ditto.
Seamen	8 ditto.	8 ditto.

Vessels under 10 guns to be commanded by lieutenants.

Lieutenant commanding	30 dollars.
Mate	15 ditto.
Boatswain	11 ditto.
Gunner	12 ditto.
Carpenter	12 ditto.

The other officers and men the same as in vessels from 10 to 20 guns.

MARINE OFFICERS.

Captain	30 dollars per calendar
Lieutenant	20 ditto. (month.
Serjeant	8 ditto.
Corporal, drum and fife each	7 one third ditto.
Private	6 two thirds ditto.

By order of congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

Intelligence received by congress concerning the reduction of Mount Washington by the enemy on the 16th instant.

Early last Saturday morning col. Magaw posted his troops partly in the lines thrown up by our army on our first coming thither from New-York, and partly on a commanding hill laying north of Mount Washington (the lines being all to the southward) In this position the attack began about ten o'clock, which our troops stood, and returned the fire in such a manner as gave great hopes the enemy was intirely repulsed; but at this time a body of troops crossed Haerlem river in boats, and landed within the second lines, our troops being then engaged in the first.

Col. Cadwallader, who commanded in the lines, sent off a detachment to oppose them; but they, being overpowered by numbers, gave way; upon which col. Cadwallader ordered his troops to retreat, in order to gain the fort, and the enemy, crossing over, came in upon them in such a manner that a number of them surrendered. At this time the Hessians advanced on the north side of the fort in very large bodies; they were received by the troops posted there with proper spirit, and kept back a considerable time. But at length they were also obliged to submit to a superiority of numbers, and retire under the cannon of the fort.

The enemy having possessed themselves of the adjacent ground, which rendered the fort no longer tenable, the garrison surrendered.

The numbers killed or wounded on either side are not yet known, but from the heaviness and continuance of the fire, it is supposed there must have been considerable execution.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November 15.*

By the last dispatches from col. Christian, dated the 24th ult. it appears as if the Indians are entirely sick of the war against our frontiers. They have hitherto fled every way with precipitation before our army, and a warrior scarce dares to shew his face. Several towns have been deserted, leaving their old women and children, provisions, &c. behind them, as evidences of their fear and distress, and are daily suing for peace.

In the general assembly, last Monday, agreeable to a call of the house on that day appointed, for the purpose of taking under their consideration the expediency of removing the seat of government from this city, the numbers in the house of delegates stood as follows: For the measure 32, against it 62.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) October 18.

Intelligence having been received at Savannah, on September the 16th, by col. Elbert, that a party of the enemy from Cockspur had surprised two of the guard posted on Wilmington-island, and that they were expected to return the next night to plunder the other part of the island, where a serjeant and six privates from the Georgia battalion were fixed; he ordered a reinforcement of 15 men to march and take post on the abovementioned island; the reinforcement consisted of one private from the first regiment, two from the second, and twelve privates and one serjeant from the rangers of South-Carolina; commanded by lieut. Hicks, of Thomson's rangers. They arrived on the island early in the morning of the 17th of September, and soon discovered the plunderers, viz. 21 blacks, and five white associates, busy in carrying off their booty. They were soon interrupted by Mr. Hicks, who, on the first fire, killed 7 or 8 of them; an engagement here ensued. The enemy lost 11 or more negroes killed, and one prisoner; 4 of the whites were also taken, one wounded: the one who got off was much wounded. Lieut. Hicks lost two men. Capt. Goodwyn, of the rangers was sent immediately off to the assistance of our men, in expectation of the enemy returning to the island, but they had learned wisdom by their late drubbing, and did not care to venture for more delicacies for their brother pirates palates.

ANNAPOLIS.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY,

October 23, 1776.

A QUANTITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

Charles county, Maryland-Point, 15th Nov. 1776.

To the honourable CONVENTION of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS wool and cotton CARDS seem to be very much wanting in this province; if your honours would therefore take it under consideration, and appropriate some of the public money for the establishment of a manufactory for those articles, it would be of great public utility at this time, in the opinion of your well-wishing most obedient humble servant,

JO. H. HARRISON.

25th November, 1776.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

A TAN-YARD, and a small tenement on the same lot, being within the city of Annapolis, very convenient for the tanning business.—Any person who may incline to rent the above house and yard is desired to apply to the subscriber for terms, where he may be furnished with working tools, and a large stock of good bark.

THOMAS HYDE.

Head of Severn, Nov. 25, 1776.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the people in general, and his former old customers in particular, that he has, for their service and conveniency, rented of Mr. John Hammond, his new and compleat FULLING-MILL, situate at his saw-mill, on that never-failing stream of water, Severn-Run, and furnished with all requisites for carrying on the FULLING business, in its various branches, to perfection: Where all persons, who may be pleased to employ him, may depend on having their work and orders executed, in the neatest and best manner,—with the utmost punctuality and expedition,—and at the most reasonable prices, for READY CASH;—by their most obliged humble servant,

GRIFFITH COLLINGS.

N. B. As the subscriber can command a valuable assortment of British dyes (which at present are exceedingly scarce) and is moreover provided with a large fine copper, nicely set for the purpose, he intends also carrying on the DYERY business, in its best perfection, for the better accommodation of his friends and customers, and on the cheapest terms—for ready money.

4w John Hammond Esq

ALL persons indebted to the estate of col. BENJAMIN YOUNG, late of Cecil county, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

ws MARTH WILLIAMS, administrator.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting within any of his inclosures, with either dog or gun.

ROBERT DAVIDG.

Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1776.

STRAYED or stolen from Strawberry-Hill, last Thursday night, a MARE and HORSE:—The mare a dark bay, with a blaze face, and one hind foot white, about seven years old, branded on the near buttock E S; the horse a bay, about fifteen years old, and no brand, with some white spots on his buttocks: They were both untrimmed when strayed or stolen.—Whoever brings them to Richard Spring, at Strawberry-Hill, or to Edward Spring, Esq; near Upper-Marlborough, shall be handsomely rewarded.

A LETTER from Paris mentions, that the French king has given orders to augment the pay of all the officers who were reduced in 1774, and to fill up the vacancies that may happen in the standing regiments with such of them as are found fit for immediate service.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, July 5.

"The armaments in France are very considerable. Seamen are taken into the king's service in every port, as fast as they arrive, not (they say) with a view of entering into a direct war with Great Britain, but in the first place to put their West-India islands in proper state of defence; and in the next place to have it more in their power to favour and protect their trade with North America, which is of great advantage to them: it is certain that it is much encouraged by their ministry. A considerable quantity of rice is arrived at Nantz, which has reduced the price of that article to nineteen livres, and 600 hogsheads of tobacco, which was immediately bought up by the farmers general."

Aug. 16. It is not owing to the interference of France, but to the absolute refusal of the empress, that we have not had a body of Russians to assist in the conquest of America. The Czarina positively declared that she would not part with a single sentinel if he was to act against America.

The scribblers for ministry now and then insult the good sense of the public with accounts of the vast armies of Russians who are to assist in reducing the Americans. Let one of these poor creatures subscribe but his name to a single assertion of the kind; let the minister himself only dare to affirm, that he can obtain a single regiment from Russia, and he shall be exposed for a political impostor. The empress of Russia has refused to lend a soldier for the purpose. The principal object of her reign is to render her people free. She will not assist in enslaving the subjects of any state.

The conduct of the empress of Russia does honour to her head and heart. Although, by the constitution of her country, she is to all intents and purposes despotic, yet she conceives that the liberty of her people is the most solid foundation of absolute power. By exerting her influence to make her people free, she reigns in their hearts. The ministry of poor Blunderland have other notions of government.

On Sunday last Mr. Payne the constable, better known by the name of The Little English Carpenter, *presented the following petition to his majesty. Mr. Payne delivered it into the king's own hand.*

"*Most gracious sovereign,*

"YOUR majesty's most loyal and faithful subject ventures once more to approach your royal person in behalf of all your poor subjects in every part of your majesty's dominions. The rev. Mr. Wesley has declared, that thousands of them, about 100 miles from the metropolis (on account of the unnatural war now carrying on) are in the utmost distress for want of employ, and are obliged, for want of bread, to go into the fields and pick up the fragments of turnips the cattle have left: A dreadful sight in a christian country! There is a day coming when somebody must answer for this before the awful judge of the quick and dead, for we must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ; kings as well as beggars must stand at God's awful bar; then the wicked will be turned into hell, with all the nations that forget God, for it is written, *The proud, yea and all who do wickedly, shall be stubble, and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of Hosts, and shall leave them neither root nor branch.* Oh that the people of this land were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end, and apply their hearts unto wisdom! then, instead of flocking to the play-house, to hear a number of idle stories, they would be reading and meditating on the word of GOD, which alone is able to make them wise unto salvation; if this was more the practice, we should hear less cursing and swearing in our streets, less robbing and plundering one another, and less debauchery up and down the land: I fear there is too much of it among the great, who ought to set a good example to their inferiors; but we are a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, and the judgments of God seem to hang over our heads. How is the day of the lord profaned, and is now become a day of trade, notwithstanding it is both against the law of God and the land! It is high time for your majesty to proclaim a fast, and call a solemn assembly, for in vain do we trust to our fleets and armies, if God fights against us. Hear the word of the Lord: Cursed is man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm. May your majesty learn of your American subjects; Notwithstanding the many thousand brave fellows their country abounds with, they have thought it necessary to implore the Divine assistance, and prosper what they think is lawful, and God has hitherto given them prosperity, and made them victorious (if the public accounts are true) over your majesty's forces, almost in every engagement. May the GOD of mercy soon put a stop to the bloody war, before the kingdom is totally ruined. Can no moderate means be used to unite us and the colonies once more together as the heart of one man? then, under God, we may bid defiance to all the world; but, if the word of God is true, A kingdom divided against itself cannot stand. Surely no one can deny that to be the case at present with this once happy land. Let mercy (that darling attribute of God, and the brightest jewel in your majesty's crown) sway the sceptre, and convince all the enemies of peace, both here and in America, that you are indeed a compassionate father of all your children, notwithstanding many of them are very undutiful. That sacred scripture which says, *Children obey your parents*, likewise adds, Parents provoke not your children to wrath. I hope your majesty, out of your wonted goodness, will point out some method of reconciliation before it is too late, and I doubt not but your majesty's American children will humbly submit and rejoice at the thought of once more enjoying peace in their borders; then trade and commerce will soon flourish again, and cheerfulness appear in every countenance; then the people would, as in time past, shout and say, God save the king!—May the Lord of Hosts and the God of Battles, who has the hearts of all men in his hand, incline those great men who are at the head of affairs, to study for peace, before it is for ever hidden from our eyes. Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God: If they only are the children of God, who must be the father of the contrary party? How many brave fellows have already fell in battle, both of your English and American subjects, God only knows, but the time may soon come when they may be wanted to oppose your majesty's *popish* adversaries, who are no doubt laughing at our present calamity, and longing to sheath their swords in the bowels of your majesty's protestant subjects, for popery is still the same, and its abettors only want an opportunity to convince us of it. But may God preserve your majesty, with your royal consort, our gracious and much beloved Queen, with your numerous and tender offspring, who sit like olive branches round about your table, from *popish* darkness and arbitrary power.

"So prays, and so wishes, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subject,

WILLIAM PAYNE,
Carpenter, Temple bar."

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

THE

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS,

AND THE

CONSTITUTION

AND

FORM OF GOVERNMENT,

ESTABLISHED BY THE

CONVENTION OF MARYLAND,

Held at the city of ANNAPOLIS, on Wednesday the 14th of August, anno domini, 1776.

Gentlemen Freeholders and Free Voters of Anne-Arundel county,

THE 18th day of December next being the time appointed for the choice of a sheriff for this county, occasions this address to you.---I have, gentlemen, been appointed to that office some small time, during which, I trust I have executed my duty with honesty and fidelity: This emboldens me to solicit your suffrages at the day of election.

I am the public's true and faithful servant,

2 THOMAS DEALE.

THERE is at the plantation of Abraham Woodward, jun. living in Anne-Arundel county, near the head of Severn, two stray cows, about seven years old: The one a red cow, marked with a crop in each ear; the other a black one, with a crop in the right ear. The owner, or owners, may have them again, on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

St. Mary's county, November 12, 1776.

THIS is to inform the public that John Kelly hath a bond in his hands which appears to be for sixty pounds of common money, which he has offered to sell: I have paid forty pounds of the above bond, which he has given no credit for; the balance is not due till next February. The bond was given for 45 acres of land; which he has given a general warrantee for. It appears I shall lose part of the land; I therefore forewarn all persons from purchasing the above bond.

2 X LEONARD WATKIN.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, from the plantation of Mr. William Wilkinson, in Prince George's county, some time in October last, two dark bay geldings: The one about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near buttock thus, I D, and has the marks of old age; the other about 12 or 13 hands high, branded as above, paces flow, trots and canters, and hath a star, or a few white hairs, in his forehead. Whoever takes up and secures the said horses, or either of them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, or a proportion thereof, as the case may be, paid by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Pomonkey.

w3 3 X JOHN DENT.

November 15, 1776.

THE partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now dissolved, those persons who are indebted to them in company are requested to settle the same, as soon as possible, with JOHN SHAW, at the house lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-street, where each party intends carrying on their business of cabinet and chair making as formerly.

3 (off)

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775; for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-fifth day of July, 1775. 25

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale please to stop it.

16 X JAMES MAWR.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,

31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if sound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

10 R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof. 29

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof. 25

Annapolis, October 16, 1776.

THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to pass a resolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in suit for non-payment of interest before the 1st day of January next, those in arrears are requested to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM,
tf 7 WILLIAM EDDIS.

To be sold, on Saturday the 21st day of December, 1776.

NEAR 400 acres of valuable land, lying in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, joining the plantation where I formerly lived: This land is exceedingly well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and fine tobacco. There are also 140 acres of fine meadow ground, equal to any in this province, 60 acres of which are cleared, well set with timothy grass, under a good fence, and now rents for 12l. a year. There is a good orchard, and ground enough cleared to make 200 barrels of corn the ensuing summer. It is situated in a good neighbourhood, is about 22 miles from Elkridge landing, about 15 miles from Ellicott's mills, and about 23 from Bladensburg: There is a fine and extensive range. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to capt. Benjamin Warfield, who lives near it. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by Nicholas Dorsey, son of Joshua, on Elkridge, or by the subscriber,

w6 9 JOHN WAYMAN.

Will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 10th day of December next agreeable to the last will and testament of John Young, deceased,

ONE hundred acres of land, lying in Talbot county, in Miles-River Neck, near the ferry, with a large good dwelling-house, with all other houses suitable to it, with two bearing orchards thereon. The sale to be on the premises. Likewise some stock and houshold furniture.

For further particulars enquire of James Benson, near the said land.

w3 3 X MARY YOUNG, Executrix.

To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 10th day of December next (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at the dwelling-house of the late Mr. Benjamin Harrison, at West-River, for bills of exchange, sterling cash, or current money, at an exchange to be agreed upon on the day of sale,

A PARCEL of healthy NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, among whom are two young fellows who are good sawyers.—All persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Harrison are desired to make immediate payment; those who have claims are desired to make them known to

9 SAM. HARRISON, } Executors.
SAM. HARRISON, jun. }

Prince-George's county, November 10, 1776.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living near Snowdens iron-works, a dark bay mare, almost black, quarter blooded, about fourteen hands high, with a white spot on her withers about as big as a man's hand; she trots and gallops and has been lately docked; she has a small tail, low neck, her mane hangs each side on her neck; she is low in flesh, and suckled a colt when taken away; she has no perceptible brand. Any person who apprehends the rogue and secures the mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive five pounds reward; if strayed, twenty shillings, paid by

w3 THOMAS GASSAWAY WATKINS.
9 X

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